

cartons, of cooked peeled shrimp at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from New Orleans, La., on or about August 14, 1943, by the Burgess Canning Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cartons) "Ho-Ma Brand Cooked Peeled Shrimp * * * Packed By Morgan City Packing Co. Houma, La."

On October 12, 1943, the Railway Express Agency, Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion.

5501. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 12 Boxes and 21 Cases of Frozen Shrimp (and 2 other seizure actions against frozen shrimp). Default decree of condemnation and destruction as to a portion of product, and consent decrees of forfeiture as to remainder of product with provision for its release under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 10104, 10753, 10834. Sample Nos. 38423-F, 38426-F, 41123-F, 41128-F.)

On or about June 22, September 17, and October 21, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Illinois and the Northern District of Texas filed libels against 12 boxes and 21 cases of frozen shrimp at Chicago, Ill., and 466 cases and 6,819 boxes of frozen shrimp at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 15 to September 6, 1943, by A. N. Cheramie from Morgan City, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. Portions of the article were labeled in part: (12 boxes) "Shrimp * * * Distributed by Western Shelfish Company, Inc., Aransas Pass Texas," or (466 cases) "Queen of the Gulf Shrimp."

On October 11, 1943, no claimant having appeared for the lot at Chicago, Ill., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On January 31, 1943, Morris Fisheries, Inc., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the facts of the libels against the product at Dallas, Tex., and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of forfeiture were entered with provisions for the release of the product under bond, conditioned upon the segregation of the good portion and the destruction of the labeling and designation for sale or use as fish bait of the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5502. Adulteration of frozen clams. U. S. v. 2,087 Cases of Frozen Clams. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be disposed of in compliance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 10285. Sample Nos. 15176-F, 15177-F.)

On or about July 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 2,087 cases, each containing 4 5-pound boxes, of frozen clams at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 18, 1943, by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., from Gloucester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence therein of decomposed clams. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "Gorton's Famous Seafoods * * * Clams."

On August 9, 1943, Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reconditioning so that it would conform to the standards required under the law. The unfit portion was thereafter segregated and delivered to a State agency for use as fish food.

5503. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 100 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7951. Sample No. 24807-F.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of *Escherichia coli*, indicating fecal pollution.

On July 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 100 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on July 16, 1942, by Harrison & Jarboe Seafood Co. from St. Michaels, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance, and in that it had been prepared and packed under insanitary conditions whereby it had become contaminated with filth and had been rendered injurious to health.